

641—1.1(139A) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“Acute hearing loss and tinnitus” means any sudden deafness, hearing loss, or tinnitus due to exposure to noise in the work setting. (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition, (ICD-10) codes H83.3, H90.2, H90.3, H91.2, H93.1, and H93.2)

“Acute or chronic respiratory conditions due to fumes, vapors or dusts” means acute chemical bronchitis, any acute, subacute, or chronic respiratory condition due to inhalation of a chemical fume or vapor, or pneumoconioses not specifically listed elsewhere in these rules. (ICD-10 codes J63.0-J64, J66, and J68.0-J68.9) “Acute or chronic respiratory conditions due to fumes, vapors or dusts” excludes those respiratory conditions related to tobacco smoke exposure.

“Agriculturally related injury” means any injury to a farmer, farm worker, farm family member, or other individual which occurred on a farm, or in the course of handling, producing, processing, transporting or warehousing farm commodities.

“Area quarantine” means prohibiting ingress and egress to and from a building or buildings, structure or structures, or other definable physical location, or portion thereof, to prevent or contain the spread of a suspected or confirmed quarantinable disease or to prevent or contain exposure to a suspected or known chemical, biological, radioactive, or other hazardous or toxic agent.

“Carpal tunnel or related neuropathy” means carpal tunnel syndrome, other lesions of the median nerve, ulnar nerve or radial nerve, causalgia or other related neuropathy of the upper limb. (ICD-10 codes G56.0-G56.9)

“Clinical laboratory” means any laboratory performing analyses on specimens taken from the body of a person in order to assess that person’s health status.

“Communicable disease” means any disease spread from person to person or animal to person.

“Contagious or infectious disease” means any contagious or infectious disease which is transmitted by a bloodborne route or by skin-to-skin contact.

“Health care facility” means a health care facility as defined in Iowa Code section 135C.1, an ambulatory surgical center, or a clinic.

“Health care provider” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, nursing, dentistry, optometry, or licensed as a physician assistant, dental hygienist, or acupuncturist.

“Investigation” means an inquiry conducted to determine the specific source, mode of transmission, and cause of a disease or suspected disease occurrence and to determine the specific incidence, prevalence, and extent of the disease in the affected population. “Investigation” may also include the application of scientific methods and analysis to institute appropriate control measures.

“Isolation” means the separation of persons or animals presumably or actually infected with a communicable disease, or that are disease carriers, for the usual period of communicability of that disease. Isolation shall be in such places, marked by placards if necessary, and under such conditions to prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent or contagion to susceptible individuals.

“Local board of health” means a county, city, or district board of health.

“Occupationally related asthma, bronchitis or respiratory hypersensitivity reaction” means any extrinsic asthma or acute chemical pneumonitis due to exposure to toxic agents in the workplace. (ICD-10 codes J67.0-J67.9)

“Poison control or poison information center” means any organization or program which has as one of its primary objectives the provision of toxicologic and pharmacologic information and referral services to the public and to health care providers (other than pharmacists) in response to inquiries about actual or potential poisonings.

“Public health disaster” means an incident as defined in Iowa Code Supplement section 135.140.

“Quarantinable disease” means any communicable disease which presents a risk of serious harm to public health and which may require isolation or quarantine to prevent its spread. “Quarantinable disease” includes but is not limited to cholera; diphtheria; infectious tuberculosis; plague; smallpox; yellow fever; viral hemorrhagic fevers, including Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo, South American, and others not yet isolated or named; and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

“Quarantine” means the limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals that have been exposed to a communicable disease, within specified limits marked by placards, for a period of time equal to the longest usual incubation period of the disease. The limitation of movement shall be in such manner as to prevent the spread of a communicable disease.

“Raynaud’s phenomenon” means ischemia of fingers, toes, ears or nose including “vibration white finger” caused by exposure to heat, cold, vibration or other physical agents in the work setting. (ICD-10 code I73.0)

“Reportable cancers” means those cancers included in the National Cancer Institute’s Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program.

“Severe skin disorder” means those dermatoses, burns, and other severe skin disorders which result in death or which require hospitalization or other multiple courses of medical therapy.

“Sexually transmitted disease or infection” means a disease or infection that is primarily transmitted through sexual practices.

“Suspected” or *“suspected case”* means an individual that presents with clinical signs or symptoms indicative of a reportable or quarantinable disease.

“Toxic agent” means any noxious substance in solid, liquid or gaseous form capable of producing illness in humans including, but not limited to, pesticides, heavy metals, organic and inorganic dusts and organic solvents. Airborne toxic agents may be in the form of dusts, fumes, vapors, mists, gases or smoke.

“Toxic hepatitis” means any acute or subacute necrosis of the liver or other unspecified chemical hepatitis caused by exposure to nonmedicinal toxic agents other than ethyl alcohol including, but not limited to, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethane, trichloroethylene, phosphorus, TNT, chloronaphthalenes, methylenedianilines, ethylene dibromide, and organic solvents. (ICD-10 codes K71.0-K71.9)